Academy of Music-Richetta AP. M. olean Institute - Panistics American Institute—Embatton
Casino—The Prigores of Trestander, s.P. M.
Cosmopolitan Thentre—Educated Boron, 258 and S.P.
Daly's Thentre—Buller and Sone, 2 and 813.P. M.
Crand Opera House—Zar. 2 and 81.M.
Nuclion Square Thentre—Tie Rajah, 286.P. M.

Mudison Square Theatre—The Bala, 53 F. E. Mudison Square Garden—Hore More.
Metropolitian Opera House—Lora di Lammermor. E. National Academy of Design—Astoria Exhibition.
National Exhibition of State of P. M.
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National Exhibition of State of Sta Spencer's Palace Music Hall-Variety. Sand & P. M Star They tre-Francisca da Rimini. . P. Standard Theatre-La Mascutte. Eds P. M. Windsor Theatre - Cricket in the Hearth. Wollack's Theatre-Moise I and FP M. Dd Av. Theatre-Sa of to. I and FP M. Bth Av. Theatre-The Dake Moise. SP. M. 14th Nt. Theatre-Poler. SP. M.

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Ponneylvania.

We print in another part of this paper an interesting and most intelligent review of the political contest in Pennsylvania from the pen of Mr. George D. Herrert. His means of information are ample, and his views are judicious and free from exaggeration. We are sure that his letter will be perused with great interest by our renders.

We believe that Mr. HREBERT does less than justice to the prospect of Democratic success in Pennsylvania. Our own information leads us to expect a decided Democratic victory such as will render it well nigh certain that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will next year be given to the Democratic candidate for President, provided no serious mistake is made by the party in the mean time. and provided above all that the Democracy shall select their candidate with proper judgment and an adequate sense of the work a Democratic President will have to perform.

It will indeed be a great change in our

politics when the forces of Pennsylvania are once more added to the Democratic columns; and one of the first consequences of such an event will, in our judgment, be a noteworthy increase in the prominence of Thomas F. BAYARD of Delaware. There is no man in the Democracy who has enjoyed so highly the esteem and confidence of a considerable number of influential citizens in the eastern part of the country; but the fact that Delaware is a small State, and that its votes are sure in any case to be given to the Democratic candidate, has caused Mr. BAYARD to be less a favorite in the calculations of politicians than his personal character and abilities would entitle him to be. But as Delaware may be considered to be in some sort only an outlying district of Pennsylvania, the return of that great State to the Democracy may very possibly be regarded as making a decided change in the prospect of Mr. BAYARD's nomination. It is true that, for reasons more or less remotely connected with the civil war, it has not been thought probable in many quarters that he would ever become conspicuous as an aspirant for the Presidential nomination. But in these regards dn immense change has taken place, and what was a disqualification ten years ago is certainly much less so at

While we should not expect Mr. BAYARD to manifest in the White House that energy By a reformer which THE SUN esteems to be peculiarly necessary at present, we should support him with the utmost zeal in the event of his nomination, sure that after his election his Administration would be characterized by ability, dignity, conservative randeration, and a genuine effort toward the restoration of Democratic principles in all branches of the Government.

How the Case Seems to Stand.

It seems to be the general opinion that Mr RANDALL will be chosen Speaker of the next House. His present strength is undoubtedly much greater than his competitors, after can command more votes than any of them, nor would an attempt to combine upon some new candidate all the opposition to Mr. Ran-DALL be likely to meet with success. It is said, but not, we hope, with truth, that some zenious devotees of a particular economical theory, which the burdens left by the civil war will render impracticable for many years to come, would be glad to defeat Mr. RAN-DALL by such a coalition.

Any attempt of this kind is pretty sure to

be defeated. Few of the Democratic Congressmen would take part in a cabal for the purpose of proscribing a man whose services to his party and to the country have been so great as Mr. RANDALL's, on account of his faithful adherence to what must, for the present at least, continue to be the settled polley of the Government.

When a vote has been had in the caucus, and Mr. Randallu's strength has been demconstrated, the other candidates and their friends ought to join in supporting him with as much unanimity as they will show in supporting the measures of reform and of economy which will take precedence under his

administration. The election of Mr. RANDALL will be a pledge to the country that the House will begin and carry effectively forward the work which is expected of it. It will make Democratic success certain beyond the possibility of doubt, because it will make impossible any blundering, incommetence, or failure to conduct the public business with prudence and economy during the first session of the liouse. The work of positive reform might, indeed, be impeded by the Republicans in the Senate; but the action of the House under the judicious leadership of Mr. RANDALL would show that the Democrats have not only the will, but the ability, to reform the Government. Independent voters, if they are still doubtful, would be convinced by the legisla-'ive course of the Democratic party that it is worthy to be trusted with the powers and duties of the Executive.

Democratic success is probable enough, it may be said, no matter who is the next Speaker. But it will not pay to take any chances. The safe course is to make Mr. RANDALL Speaker. He has been tried in the past, and has not been found wanting. It is

no time to venture upon new experiments.

experiments with the tariff. There is no tariff issue between the Republicans and the Democrats, and can be none until the effect of the changes made by the last Congress has been clearly ascertained, and that will not be till after the next Presidential election is over. Meanwhile, not the east of Mr. RANDALL's qualifications for the Speakership is that he is known to be opposed to any untimely and useless meddling with this momentous subject.

A change in administration, not a change in the tariff, will be the issue next year. The rascals must be turned out; the public service must be purified; honesty, economy, and efficiency must take the place of cor ruption, extravagance, and incompetency Mr. RANDALL's record in the House, both on the floor and in the Speaker's chair, shows with what knowledge and what resolution he would help on the work of the House so that it should promote and not delay the change which seems so near at hand, but which the Republicans still hope may be postponed by the folly of the Democrats in the next House.

A Crisis at Hand in France.

Some questions of the utmost moment to the future of France are likely to be decided in the course of the session of the Chamber of Deputies which is about to open. The Extreme Left has formulated the grounds on which it proposes to arraign the Ministry, and M. JULES FERRY, speaking in his official character, has declared that the country is now called upon to choose between uncompromising Radicals like M. CLEMENCEAU and friends of the existing Constitution like himself. Will the ideas of Gampetta, which on the whole are represented with tolerable fidelity in the present Cabinet, be sustained or repudiated by the Legislature? And in the event of their rejection, shall we see verified the prediction of THIERS, who himself embodied the very genius of opportunism, that when a French republic ceases to be conservative, that is to say, circumspect and cautious, it will cease to exist?

Of course the Irreconcilables, as the memhers of the Extreme Left are not unwilling to be called, are numerically so weak in the present Chamber that it would be impossible for them to form a stable Government; but it does not follow that in the actual conjuncture they may not be formidable for aggressive purposes. M. JULES FERRY and his colleagues have many rivals and enemies not only in the almost defunct Left Centre and the remnant of the old Left, but in the ranks of the Republican Union itself. We may take for granted that M. WILSON, the son-in-law of the President, and Gen. THIBAUDIN, who is smarting under his enforced resignation of the War Office, will do their utmost to array all the elements of republican disaffection against the Cabinet; and it is possible that what is left of the Right, will, except when the expatriation of the ORLEANS family is mooted, seize the opportunity to damage the GAMBETTA party, on whose ascendancy they believe that the duration of the existing form of government is conditioned. Whether out of all these materials a force equal to the overthrow of the Ministry can be evolved, depends on the plausibility of the charges which the Ministers will presently have to meet. Let us look at the indictment framed

by M. CLÉMENCEAU. At a meeting of the Extreme Left on Monday, it was unanimously agreed to assail the general home and foreign policy of the Cabinet -a declaration of no great significance and, further, to interpellate the Government concerning the conduct of the war in Tonquin and the virtual expulsion of Gen. THIBAUDIN from the Ministry of War. The Irreconcilables had previously decided to demand the immediate expulsion of the OFLEANS princes from France As the battle will be joined on these specific points, it may be well to view them with attention. The management of the Tonquin affair by the present Cabinet is manifestly open to two objections. In the first place, the magnitude of the task undertaken has been underrated, and the troops forwarded have been inadequate to the demands upon them. Such a criticism, however, will searcely come with a good grace from the majority of the Chamber, which refused to vote a dollar for the maintenance of French influence in Egypt, and which would probably have refused to grant any larger appropriations than those which were actually asked for at the last session. The grave error in the action of the FERRY Cabinet with reference to Tonquin and China -- an error which M. CHALLE-MEL-LACOUR, much to his credit, now has the candor to avow and regret-was the failure to accept the Bounée treaty, which would have given France, without fighting, substantially all the advantages she can hope to gain by a protracted and costly contest. But it does not appear that any of the enemies of the FERRY Ministheir vigorous canvass, had expected. He try were better informed in this matter. or that they have at any time seriously advocated the acceptance of the concessions

> which M. Bourée secured. It is rather late for them, therefore, to base an assault upon the blunder committed in this particular, and there is no reason to suppose that, if the Chamber on its part will make the appropriations needed for the prosecution of the war, a Gambettist Cabinet is not quite as likely as any other to apply them with vigor The insult offered to King Alfonso is an incident which all Frenchmen who are possessed of common sense must desire to see forgotten as soon as possible, especially since the change of Ministry in Spain has for the moment at all events, frustrated the scheme which it is likely enough BISMARCK had concected for embrelling the French republic with its southern neighbor. All the awkward and irritating questions, however growing out of the offensive treatment of

the Spanish sovereign will necessarily be revived by the interpellation regarding Gen. THIBAUDIN, who makes no secret of his sympathy with the indignant and angry attitude taken by the Parisian populace and a portion of the Paris press on the occasion of Alfonso's visit. Nor should it be forgotten that while in the provinces the mass of prudent people undoubtedly approve of the judicious course adopted by Premier FERRY and the greater part of his colleagues in this matter, yet in certain quarters of the capital, where a majority of the voters profess advanced radical opinious, Gen. Thi-BAUDIN is looked upon as the victim of his high patriotic spirit, and even M. GRÉVY, who is believed to have shared in some degree the seutiments of his son-in-law, has for the first time in his life acquired considerable popularity. Now, the Chamber of Deputies sits in Paris, and it would not be

astonishing if another popular demonstration should exercise considerable influence upon its members. On the whole, however, we cannot believe that the French Legislature will, under any pressure, be guilty of such an act of lunney as to overthrow a Ministry because it declined to drop into a trap set by BISMARCK by conniving at the insults offered to the ruler of a friendly power.

The problem, on the other hand, raised by the outery for the expulsion of the ORLEANS And it is no time to venture upon new princes, is one of the greatest difficulty, and

although the FERRY Cabinet has resolved to oppose the demand, it must be aware that it supplies its enemies with a specious pretext for detraction, and risks the allenation of a considerable section of its republican supporters. Defeat on such an issue is, indeed scarcely conceivable, for the Ministerial forces would, for the moment, be assisted by the Right; but a republican Cabinet which should escape immediate downfall only by the votes of reactionists, would be as good as ruined in the esteem of its party. The capital question to be determined at the coming session of the Chamber-the question on which the present Ministry has staked its fortunes is whether a majority, not of the whole Legislature, but of the republican part of it, believes that there is at the present moment any urgent reason for expelling the nembers of the ORLEANS family, which, since the Count of CHAMBORD's death, has succeeded to the rights, or claims, of the French louse of Bournon.

He Loves a Minority.

It is said that Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Quincy, Massachusetts, is shocked by the antics of Gov. BUTLER, and has determined to vote the Republican ticket this fall. It is announced that he is to preside at a Repub lican meeting, and we have no doubt that he will vote against BUTLER.

This is interesting news. Mr. ADAMS is an able and honorable man, such as in times past the Massachusetts Democrats could ill afford to lose. He has led a forlorn hope for them when the State was violently Republican, and his lively and witty speeches have made tolerable what would otherwise have been the dreariest of campaigns. He has always borne defeat with the utmost good nature. In fact, he seems to like it. Itagrees with him. He hates to be in a majority, and that's why he is going over to the Republicans this year.

During the war, while he was still a young fellow, and Democrats were pretty scarce in the State, he joined them. There were too many Republicans, and he thought there would be more credit in being on the beaten side. Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni. About the same time Mr. George BEAUTIFUL LORING, now Commissioner of Agriculture, went over to the Republicans He had been a rabid Democrat, but he is a man who always agrees with the majority, and he felt lonesome in the Democratic party So he became a convert, and much fun did Mr. Jack Adams have with him, calling him SAUL of Tarsus, and otherwise disporting

himself at that orotund patriot's expense. The Democratic party in Massachusett continuing small, Mr. ADAMS ran for Governor several times. He was beaten, of course; but then he probably wouldn't have run at all, if he hadn't known he was to be beaten. In 1879, scared by the large vote polled by Gen. BUTLER in the preceding year, he became the candidate of those Democrats who did not look with favor upon the cap. ture of the party by the irrepressible Lowell lawyer. In that year Mr. ADAMS polled nearly 10,000 votes; but the party was united in the national election, and since then there has been no great chance for Mr. ADAMS to manifest his predilection for minorities.

This year he has a chance. He thinks h sees that the Republicans are going to be beaten; and, true to his record, he flies to a minority. As an indication of the probable esult in Massachusetts his defection is significant. If, however, he has made a mistake and if the Chicopee boss should be called to the State House, we may be sure that Mr JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would take refuge with the Democrats the day after the election. He is still a Democrat, but these are bad times for Democrats who want to be in a minority They must go over to the Republicans

they prefer a small and select party. Still JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is a good fellow a man of genius, and a brilliant talker: and what is more, he puts on no airs. We hope he will get his minority and will like it after he has got it.

Society and the Surgeon-General.

Many prominent society people, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, have been working in behalf of a particular candidate for the place of Surger General of the Army, now vacant.

To comply with their wishes, the President would have to promote this candidate over the heads of about fifty officers.

He should not hesitate to make the promotion, however, if the good of the service de mands it. His sole purpose should be to appoint the man best fitted to perform the duties. If there are two surgeons in the army equally competent for the post, he should choose the senior in rank.

But under no circumstances can the wisher of what are called "society people" proper ly 14the any difference with the President. The place for their influence is the ballroom, the dinner party, the opera. Let them be content to shine in their own sphere. If it is once understood that promotion to the head of the medical corps of the army is dependent upon the favor of polite society, the office of Surgeon-General will no longer be a post of honor, and honorable men will not

It was quite unnecessary for Mr. Jacon Hess to contradict the report that he was to withdraw. He is not the kind of man to withdraw from any contest in which there is the faintest indication of a glimmering of a possibility that he may get another office. He holds one office now, and he has held considerable office for a man of his age. But he wants more, and expects to poll a big vote for it. may, but we venture to remind him that a name less likely than his to excite interest could hardly have been found by the expert machinists who have set him up as a candidate for Register. How is he going to get the independent Republican vote? Let Jacon

wrestle with this problem. The evacuation of Lima yesterday by the Chilian troops of Gen. Lyncu, and the entry of IGLESIAS, under the sounding title of "Presidente Regenerador," form a memorable epoch in Peruvian history. While demonstrations against the rule of IGLESIAS and against the compact which has been entered into with Chili may still occasionally occur here and there, particularly in the mountain regions. the practical restoration of the capital to home rule, with the departure of the foreign troops. will be generally halled as the last act in verifying the peace. Henceforth the sorely harassed and humiliated republic may devote herself to

the revival of her former prosperity. It was only a few months ago that Cores broke down her ancient wall of non-intercourse with Western nations, and agreed to open sevalready we find Mr. Von MÖLLENDORFF, Vice-President of the Corean Foreign Office, proecting a sort of international exhibition, to be

held in the Corean capital itself.

There is something comical in the sudden leap thus proposed for the hermit kingdom from jealous exclusiveness to the broadest welcoming of foreign products and manufactures. This step would apparently involve also, a welcome of the people of other nations for to establish a world's fair, or, more properly a museum of samples and models, implies that the foreign exhibitors themselves will be

At all events, if this project should be carried out, the enterprising drummer may perhaps look forward to extending his travels into

Pores at no distant day. It can be imagined with what astonishment "a population of 12,000,000 souls emerging from a most primi-tive state." as Mr. Vow MÖLLENDORFF describes it, would look upon a collection of modern steam and electrical machinery and modern

implements of mining and agriculture We observe with satisfaction that many journals, no matter of what political coloring when they begin to oppose an unworthy or incapable public officer, or wish to abolish any sort of a disgrace or nulsance, use the formula first applied by THE SUN to the Republican Whatever now must be turned out or got rid of, they say "must go." And they say

All impostors, jobbers, rascals, frauds, abuses every sort of sham must go. And the greatest sham is the Republican party. It must go, Turn the rascals out.

It is with pain that we note the displeasure of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, over the union of Democrats in the quires this leading Republican two-cent jour nal, "do the Republicana and Citizens propose to do about this pretty programme?"

Do? Why, in some of the districts they will try to make deals with candidates for Aldermen and other offices. In JOHN J. O'BRIEN'S district they will probably try to count in BRODSKY, the Republican candidate. In the Murray Hill district a good many of them will scratch ETHAN ALLEN, the Half Breed nomines And on election day such of them as get a chance at the boxes will count Democrats out, unless they are watched. After election they will subside again into the unhappy and hope less minority that they are.

That whirling and giddy metropolis, the City of Brotherly Love, we fear, would not be enthusiastic over the nomination of Ohio's Governor elect for President in 1884. Mr HOADLY, having gone to Philadelphia in quesof firmer health, was incautious enough to say to an interviewer yesterday: "My physician' prescription is mental and bodily rest; I consider this one of the greatest cities in the work for repose."

It may be unintentional but it sounds like an unkind cut at an aspiring young town.

The departure of the Duke and the Duches of EDINBURGH from Coburg Castle, where the Duke of Saxe-Conung was entertaining them, is quite funny to the democratic mind, though it is probable that it will cause a mighty fluttering and cackling among the downgers whose highly respectable names pad out the Almanach de Gotha, SAXE-Cobung was going ogive a ball to their combined Graces and Highnesses of EDINBURGH, and among the guests invited were the wives of a couple of court officials, high worthy chief cooks and bottle washers both. One of these ladies had had the misfortune to earn her living as an ac tress, and the other had been divorced. The EDINEURGHS couldn't stand this. EDINEUROU was particularly indignant. He felt that he would be false to the pious memory of his relative the First Gentleman in Europe, if he failed to take a firm stand against the stage and in favor of morality in general. He kicked. Saxe-Conung thereupon gave orders that no court official should attend the balt. Result, incontinent departure of his noble guests. For a dukelet living upon the charity of Parliament and principally distinguished for being "pretty close," EDINBURGH magnifies himself a good deal. If the Radicals get the upper hand soon enough in England, he may be glad to play the violin in the orchestra of some scond-rate theatre. He is a good musician, and, besides, he is used to playing second iddle to his Duchess.

Nobody will deny that Brooklyn is in many rays a very peculiar town; but why should ommon-sense principles of government be reversed there? For example, why should the administration of its Government under that cardinal principle of Democracy-home rulebe intrusted to a Mayor who belongs to a party that does not believe in home rule rather than to a Democratic Mayor? And why should not the majority govern there as it does elsewhere in the United States?

A Question of Vital Interest. From the Utica Press

THE SUN has vigorously brought out an issue that ought to receive the co operation and assistance of every newspaper and voter in the State. The question. How to preserve our forests? becomes a vital one to our citizens. It involves the commercial and business interests of the State. An impedinent in navigation on the Hudson would work incalculable harm to every one. Our com-mercial supremacy would be dangerously affeeted; our prosperity sadly threatened. Moreover, the great industries along the line of the opper Hudson would be so seriously crippled that an estimate of the damage that would be

caused is actually impossible. It therefore behooves every voter to ponder this subject seriously. It is the duty of every candidate for the Assembly and Senate to place nimself in line with those who would preserve our great Northern forest, and to promise to do all in his power to further the most effective ogislation upon the subject at Albany this winter. THE SUN has performed excellent service in thus directing the attention of the people to the matter, and it is to be hoped that the vandalism of the woods may be per emptorily and thoroughly stopped.

An Honest Old-flightoned Statesman.

From the Pontiac Free Trader and Observer. Holman's record is admirable, and espe cially as an opponent to the many steals the Republican party has been guilty of during the twenty years he has been in Congress. It may be the people will demand an old-fashioned honest statesman as their President next year and it may be that of the many that could fill the bill in this regard William S. Holman is the man. He is certainly a man of the people and not of a faction.

His Administration Would Be a Pure One

From the Minneapolis Democrat Holman would make a President in whom the country at large could repose a great deal of confidence that his administration would be a pure one and free from all those scandals which have of late years disgraced the office.

Salt Water Signs of Winter.

The yachts are going out of commission : the regatins are over; the flatting serson is closed; flattermen are hauling out their boats; the sharks have departed; the weaktish are gone; the base are scattering; the blackfish are hugging the rocks; the blackfish are off for Florida; the anglers are sad; shedder crais are going up; fiddiers have gone down; sand worm merchants are retiring; the water is getting coid; storms are brewing bouthouse yarns and fish stories are plenty; and—

We find the following interesting piece of porraiture in the Times of yesterday

There is in this office a man who has long served the Fisses in a humble but useful capacity, of Holman's year and not greatly depring from him size. He includes never and there is something the matter with his law the was at rested once and rather hadly beates by a pollecionar, who mistook him for a burgiar, though there was no beats for such a suspiction save in his appearance). He is some what no k marked moreover, and a stroke of paralysis which cause upon him a few years ago has given a singular and similater expression to the left side of his face.

This evidently describes one of the alleged humorists employed by our esteemed contemporary. We have long been on the watch for the individual who takes Sunbeams and other small but valuable pieces of Suz property, and aubjects them to an operation that is painful in itself and melancholy in its results. Here we have him at last, authentically described and officially certified to. No wonder he lacks an eye; we should have supposed him to be as blind as a bat in both. No wonder there is some thing the matter with his jaw and he has been mistaken for a borgiar; we should not have been surprised to learn hat he had been mauled and battered for every crime is the code. No wonder he has had a stroke of paralysis; the annazing feature of his case is that he has not yet been struck by lightning or a Grand Jury. If the Times to really willing to exhibit one or all of its humories in Chickering fiall for the public good and the instruction and warning of its readers, we will cheerfully pay half of the expenses of the occasion. Or if the 7/ will send us a certified photograph of this allered hum let we will publish it in Tan Suz without charge.

LIFE AND TALK IN PARIS.

Kile. Valteme and the Touquin Expedition Plays, Hooks, and Goselp of the Hour. PARIS, Oct. 10 .- Gambetta, who was by no neans a travelled man, and who was as much given to paltry intrigues as our present Ministers—who are, in fact, mostly his creatures— perceived one fine day that France was lesing her prestige outside. In the course of one of those famous breakfasts that he used to give at the Palais Bourbon, it was agreed that it was time for France to have a colonial policy. At once all the satellites of the great man began to talk of a colonial policy. The idea of was to make some distant expedition, which should form a sort of national and patriotic advertisement. The effect on Europe was to be in the idea of Gambetta a travesty of the formula of Descartes, "I think, therefore I am," "The French voyage, there-fore they exist." But where should the expedition he sent? At this inneture an amiable neighbor of Gambetta, Mile, Valtesse, who lived near, him at Ville d'Avray, and who, exercising as she did and does the profession of an elegan anonyma, had relations in many different spheres of life, suggested Tonquin, doubtless at the instigation of certain political adventur-ers and seedy financiers. Mile, Valtesse had several interviews with Gambetta, together with correspondence on the question of the Tonquin expedition, and Gambetta's successor, M. Jules Ferry, has had the honor of carrying

out the ideas of that interesting female. The expeditions to Madagascar and Tunis had less comic origins, though hardly less cor rupt. This, up to the present time, has been the outcome of Gambetta's idea of a colonial policy. The expeditions themselves are ridicuous, and instead of restoring to France the esteem and respect of Europe, they have simply shown the wild caprice and versatility of her rulers, and the utter instability of her polley, both at home and abroad. Europe had

come to the conclusion that France had accepted M. Clémenceau's and M. de Freyeinet's policy of effacement, and here is the French flag floating in the four corners of the world, to the surprise of everybody and to the peculiar irritation of England.

Now, what are the immediate prospects in France? In a fortnight the Chambers will meet, and in all probability another ministerial crisis will begin. M. Ferry is to be overthrown, and M. de Freycinet, or perthaps M. Clémenceau, and a Radical Cabinet to take his place. Whether M. Ferry will be overthrown easily remains to be seen, but sooner or later the accession of the Radicals to power is certain. What their policy will be may be gathered from a manifesto just issued by the editors of the Radical journals of Paris, headed by M. Clémenceau. The manifesto accuses M. Ferry of authoritarianism, of usuruling the rights of the country, of trambling upon the constitution, and, flually, of conspiring with the Orleanist party! We must raise." says the manifesto, 'the national dignity which our governors have trodden under foot. Our country means to live at peace with its neighbors and to respect them, but it wishes to be respected also. We must stop at once a series of errors that compromise our defensive power of scattering our forces in distant adventures that the country disapproves."

The accession of the Radicals to power will therefore elevate into a principle the system of the effacement of France in European affairs.

The Parisians, who, after all, are not the French nation, are terribly and notoriously frivoious. Imagine that has week, while the whole European press was discussing the incidents of the reception of the King of Svata, and their heads and their newspapers were full of another incident, the Sarah Benchardt incident. That interesting and then the first and a bewinderment to all who attempt to penetrate its secrete, or to follow its vagares and versatine transformations. But in this life of fover, excitoment, and their newspapers were full of another

been amused, the challenges of Master Maurice have had no result, and Sarah is sadly in need of \$24,000.

The theatres during the week have been very active and soveral new pieces have been brought out. At the Français, M. Albert Delpit, whose career I sketched some months ago, has had a new piece played, called "Les Manerotx," treating of the social position of lilegitimate children. The piece is not without talent, but it is thresome, improbable, and in the third and final act utterly incomprehensible. At the Yaudeville, Veron and Goudinet have scored a fair success with an amusing comedy." Les Affoles, "which puts on the stage the incidents of a financial intrigue that reminds one strongly of the incidents of the krach of the Union Genérale. The Palais Royal seems likely to recover its almost lost glory of a gay theatre with "Ma Camarade," a comedy of MM. Mellhacand Gille, the very quintessence of Parisin wit, but utterly impossible to analyze in a language where the word and the institution signified in French by corolle do not exist. One thing may be said: "Ma Camarade "promises to be as great a success as "Divorçons."

Considerable excitement has been caused in the literary world by the announcement of the discovery and approaching publication of the memoirs of Henri Heine. Hitherto the very existence of these memoirs has been disputed. According to one account the family fearing certain taunts and joers of the pithiess railer, had bought the manuscript of the memoirs from his widow; others maintained that the Austrian Government had got possession of the manuscript, and kept li locked up in a mysterious safe in the archives at Vienna; others maintained that the memoirs has been disputed. According to one account the family fearing certain taunts and joers of the pithiess railer, had bought the manuscript of the memoirs had never existed. Some three vears ago an Austrian poet, M. Melssner, raised the question again and declared that he had seen the memoirs in 1852 in the presence of Mme. Heine and of a M.

Gen. Beauregard is in town. He said yesterday: "In Louisiana about the only political question attracting general interest is. Who shall be our next candidate for Governor? The opposition to Gov. Mc Enery is now well control on Gen. Ogden; he is an excellent man, and was of great service to Louisiana during the carpet-bag regime. There is no fear whatever of the State ever voting for the Republicans: the negroes are at last partially divited. We have bemocratic negro clubs in New Orleans. I think the colored men are working better each year; they devote less time to pol tics and consequently more to labor. I consider labor less diserganized in Louisians now than heretofore, though there is room for improvement."

What is the outlook for the Exposition of 1884 *" "It is good, very good. We have put at the head as reneral manager Major Burke, than whom no better selection could have been made; he will allow no obstales to stand between him and success."

"Has public s-ntiment in Louisiana declared itself as to the coming Presidential election?" "No, there is no general discussion of the question as yet, but I think the first choice of the people of Louisi ann would be den Haucock. We can never forget his generous and opright freatment of us in the days of reconstruction. But we will heartly support any good man. Mahone's influence is decreasing in Vice. there is a bright prospect of a united South in the next

Mayor Low's Unkept Promises.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two years ago the Young Republican war cry was. "Yote for Low and low taxes!" We have had Low, but how about low taxes? Taxes are higher, on an increased valuation.
Mayor Low has not fulfilled the promises made for and by him. What does Hendrik say ?

"I am untrainmelled, and if wheeted, will give you an onest, frugal and efficient government." Honest, manly words these. No claptrap about them to catch votes. He is a seif-made man has ability as could, though wintry changeable weather produces catarri could, and can do it. Give Hendrix a trial T. W.

EXCHANGING SHARP TALK.

Gowan's Compliments to Mr. Conkling The taking of testimony in support of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen's answer in William B. Dinsmore's suit to annul the Reading-Jersey Central case was resumed yesterday before Gen. Oliphant at Mr. Clarence A. Seward's office. Mr. Gowen says that the suit was in-stigated by the Pennsylvania Railrond. He was present yesterday as counsel for Reading and himself and had plenty to say on his side. Once when Mr. Roscoe Conkling of counsel on the other side objected to a question put to Mr.

Dinsmore, Mr. Gowen said: "Mr. Conkling, we should add your photograph to the record, because when you speak the manner is so much more impressive than

You can always count on my objecting." was "You can always count on my objecting," was the reply, "when you ask questions based on imaginary previous answers."

Later Mr. Gowen spoke of continuing the examination in Philadeiphia. "We'll give you tickets over the main or leased line if you'll come hare." said Mr. Conking. "We'll be liberal with railroads that don't belong to us."

Mr. Dinsmore testified that he owned 2,000 shares of Reading stock, bought at 102 and 90, and would not sell it for \$1,000,000.

By Mr. Gowen-Would you not sell it for 20? A-

By Mr. Gowen-Would you not sell it for 20! A.—
by I wouldn't sell it at any price.
Q-Why wouldn't you sell at 200! A.—Because II
out choose. -What amount of money would compensate you on ount of this lease? A.—I have named my price—one

account of this lease? A.—I have hanced my pre-million.

Q.—If you were certain that the Reading Railroad could pay the dividents, would you have brought this sun? A.—It's a hyperhetical question which I cannot answer. I brought the soil because I thought the Read-ing A.—Vould you have been a suntil the the Reading road would make a deposit smill cint be too Reading road would make a deposit smill cint to pay your dividends for twenty years? A.—No; I am not for

sale.

Q.—You would prefer to go on with this litigation rather than to be fully compensated in advance for any possible injury that inght accrue to you from the continuance of the lease? A.—I brefer to let things resining as they are as! would not want it to be said that I was bought by the Reading road—except, of yourse, if I got a million dollars a sine.

million dollars a share:

Mr. James II. Keene was called. In answer to a question by Mr. Gowen he said: "I am a buil, and a bear occasionally. Just now I am a buil, and a bear occasionally. Just now I am a buil but not on Reading stock."

"No one would suspect you of being a buil on that stock." interjected Mr. Conkling.

Walter W. L. Seoft was called. He took the chair with a frown at Mr. Gowen. In the course of the examination Mr. Gowen asked:

"Can you tell me the rate which the Pennsylvania Railroad charges you for shipping coal?"

I can, was the reply, but I wen't. I shan't answer any questions prying into my business for your benefit unless the Court orders me."

"We go before the court on Friday," said Mr. Gowen; "where will you be then?"

"I don't know. I may be in the kingdom of heaven."

"I don't know. I may be in the kingdom of henven."

'In which case," interposed Mr. Conkling, you will be safe from further examination by Mr. Gowen."

After Mr. Scott had remarked casually. "The only thing I ever did in my life to be ashamed of was voting for Mr. Gowen as President of the Rending road." Mr. Gowen asked him why he had gone short of Jersey Central and Reading. "Because." replied Mr. Scott, rising and looking at Mr. Gowen with flashing eyes, I was long of certain stocks and I wanted to cover myself by going short on other stocks. I went short on the railroad stock you mentioned because I knew that the proporty had passed into the control of a faisifier, slanderer, and railroad wrecker, and that its stock would soon become worthless."

Mr. Scott also characterized certain allegations about him in the papers in the case as a "tissue of lies." Mr. Gowen remained importurbable.

One of the best story tellers of our time assed away when Mayne Reid died at his home in Eng ooks were full of the most delightful entertainment

and instruction. The narrative itself was always inter-esting, and mingled with it were lessons in ustural his-tory which were not only accurate, but attractive, and which served in many instances to arouse a taste for cientific study that has lasted through life. No bette books for boys were ever written than the series to which the "Young Voyagers," the "Bush Boys," and the "Young Yagers" belonged. the "Young Yagers" belonged.

Of his stories designed for older readers the "Rifle Rangers" and the "Scalp Hunters" are most deserving of mention. The fact that the author was no carpet knight, but had himself figured in scenes of warfare and

adventure quite as thrilling as any of those he described, gave his books something of the charm for the young that belongs to the sea tales of Marryat. The fiction bore the stamp of the writer's actual experience.
In the Mexican war Mayne Reid obtained his military title as the commander of a body of irregular troops in the service of the United States. He was a dashing soldier, and was severely wounded in the assault a Chapultepec. Notwithstanding his adventurous career at that period, and subsequently in many different parts of the world, his writings are characterized by the most

wholesome spirit, and inculcate purity and rectitude no less than mantiness. A number of the books for boys are worthy of repub ication in the old form in which they were first famil iar to us, and which was far superior to the guise they

Making it Lively for Mr. Horn.

have assumed of late vents.

From the Boston Post Mr. Horr, the Republican Congressional clown, had a hard time at Salem Saturday night. Sev. enteen hundred persons crowded Mechanics' Hall to one bles much for Robinson of whom were Butlerites, and every time Horr mentioned Butler's name his friends cheered. Finally the meeting resolved itself into a cheering match, 1000 or more cheering for Robinson, followed by the Butlerites cheering lustily for Butler. This was kept up for more than an hour. Horr would stand bending over from the stage, the perspira tion rolling off his face in beads, while the littler crowd ton rolling on in face in beass, while the interferowal cheered and housed and cracked lokes. Once Horr found a quiet moment, and he said: "My friends, supposing your own mother had brought you into this world, nursed you tenderly, cared for you lovingly, shielded you from harm, and then supposing that after all her care and solicitude you had turned and disgraced her, humiliated her, stabbed her; what then !" A voice— "Be gorra" an' I'd turn to an' tan the hide of him." Renewed cheers for Butler.; At another time Horr wa' telling of his recent tour of Iowa, when a man sang out "Never mind Iowa; how about Ohio?" This interrupion was loudly cheered. All in all, it was an exceeding ly lively evening for Mr. Horr of Michigan

A Protest Against the Renomination of Sen-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Are the newspapers of New York aware that an effort is be-ing made by the County Democracy to force upon the voters of the Tenth Senatorial district the author of the Press Gag bill of last winter, Mr. Joseph Koch, as a can-didate for Senator? And, if they are, why do they not raise their voices in indignant protest against such an outrage! The Testit district is Democratic by a good majority, and can be carried by any decent Democratic but if Koch is nominated a Republican will be elected, as the people cannot and will not stand another dose of Koch.

A HARLER DENOMAL.

They Can Marry Legally. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can first consins marry legally in New York city? Yours very truly.

He Has a Good Tallor.

From the Springfield Republican From the Springfeld Republican.

A characteristic life-size portrait of Mr. Arthur has over hang in the corridor, representing him on the steps of the portree, on which has just failed a rose in the life has been been been as to being their of life has suit of piler it would seem in a perfect of life income we have failed upon times of good

From fruitful, fair Ohio There comes a general shout,

Which votes have made emphatic, Of "Turn the rascals out!" From honey combed departments, Where stending is no sin We hear a strong entreaty Of "Keep the rascals in"

Here in New York the issue No longer is in doubt.

And thousands swell the chorus Of " Turn the rascals out! The Ringsters and the lobbing Around the public bin Would fain divide their plunder,

And keep the rescals in New Jersey in her borders Wid put the rogues to rout And Pennsylvania's eager

Lazy and lax officials. Who scarcely toilor spin, Unselfishly advise us

To keep the rascals in. To honest ears as pleasant As rain in time of drought Is now the martial music Of "Turn the rascals out!"

No longer fraud can bind us, Of "Keep the rusculs int

SUNBEAMS.

... The author of an especially atroclous

nelodrama, now extant, declares that the horrors of t siece were produced by hashish. -No candidates are forthcoming for the seven vacancies for subalterns in the British Household Cavalry. Formerly there was a long list of them. _Citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., subscribed

Pair in consideration of their rejecting an over of \$1.000 awhich the form a wheel of fortune man to be allowed to run his wheel on the fair grounds. -The tunnel on the Arlberg Railroad, which is expected to become such an insperiant exit for Austro-Hungarian produce to France and Switzerland, will be nearly six and one half miles long. It is expected

be finished by the end of October.

-Mr. B. S. Olding, a member of the London School Board, while addressing a Blue Ribbon meet ing at Highbury, stated that out of 1,521 families living n that thickly populated district 871 were fan ved in one room, and as many as nine lived in a

single apartment. -The London journals say that the Earl of Aylesford is to reside for the future in this country, and find a Capua to retire to when weary of his Western life in "Mr. Stokes"s establishment, which has a close proximity to haunts which would have a charm for Charles Fox and King Emanuel."

-It is proposed to build in London a new Mansion House, or Lord Mayor's official abode, on some available land on the Thames embankment. The propo tion may flud favor should the threatened overhanting of the Corporation make of the Lord Mayor a functionary similar to the Prefect of the Seine. The existing

ion House only dates from 1758. -Mr. Meyer of Paris claims to have incented a paper indestructible by fire. Specimens have seen exhibited which had previously been placed for four hours in a pottery fornace. Mr. Meyer has also incented incombustible colors and ink. The invention is ikely to be of great value, and the incombustible paper

-The Georgia farmers' newest craze is Jersey cattle-everything is Jersey. A Cobb county man-had, the Augusta Constitutionalist says, a bull of ordinary stock that became so vicious that he took him to Atlanta and sold him for \$10. A day or two afterward two Cobb county young men went to Atlanta to buy some Jersey stock, and this identical bull was sold to them as a thoroughbred Jersey for \$175.

-A writer who describes the Indian schools in Albuquerque, and who says that additional buildings are to be erseted, adds: "The experiments in Carlisle, Pa., and in Hampton, Iowa, have demonstrated the wis dom of establishing schools for Indian youth. It is found that axide from philanthropic considerations, schools in which the head and the hand are trained are more economical and more thorough than any method hitherto devised for civilizing the Indian."

-Since the wooden pavement was laid lown in Pall Mall the clubs in that thoroughfare have for the first time obtained the full use of the buildings for the first time obtained the fall use of the buildings they occupy. So intolerable was the racket of the passing carriages during the height of the season in the old days that conversation in any room which looked upon the street was practically impossible. All this has been changed since word was laid down, and a party of diners can now sit at a window looking upon Pall Mall and converse with each other with ease and comfort.

-A German statistician has calculated the chance which a leading actress has of establish ing herself well in life by marrying into royal or noble famili a. The results show that she has one chance in 840 of becoming the consort of a prince belonging to a reigning family, one in 405 of becoming the wife of a second-rate or younger brother prince, one in 512 of shuffling off her mortal coil in the caractty of a duchess, one in 200 of breathing her last as a countess, and one in 170 of dying a baroness, if she is out and out "killing."

-Mr. Russell of the United States Geologial Survey, who has spent the season in the California ountains near Mono Lake, says that the lava there is have been two ice ages over the world, and that the reond, dating back to the advent of man on the earth, was the most severe and most protracted. He adds that the signs of glaciers are as fresh as though left yesterday. le has found living glaciers in the Sierras back of Mon-Lake, not far from the Yosemite Valley. They are about

mile long and many feet deep. -There is another monster trial to come up shortly before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in England, which promises to last as long as the Tichhorne case, of which Lord Coleridge was a great part. The amount is dispute is \$2.500,000. There are ten defendants, who make separate defences and employ separate counsel.

Three counsel are engaged for each defendant; and Inter counsel are engaged for each defendant; and the plaintiff a well-known company, has five. The com-pany's leading lawyer has \$5,000 marked on his brief, and the others on both sides from \$2,500 down to \$1,500. The pleadings make up a large follo volume. As Sir James Bacon is \$5, it is likely to finish him.

-"A workman," says the Spanish journal Et Dia, "who has acquired a certain celebrity by his fortune in the hunting field as well as for his success in training wild birds and animals, had succeeded in domes-ticating an eagle so far that the bird would come down rom the greatest height in answer to a simple sign or s slight whistle. The earle flew about with the pigeons times a day to take its food out of the hands of its mas

ter. After a few days, however, a flock of eagles were seen in the neighborhood, and their domesticated fellow disappeared with his friends, never to return." -The results of the census of 1891 that have just been published by the French Ministry of Commerce give some curious details as to the number of foreigners resident in France. The total number is 1,001,000, equal to 2.08 per cent. In other words, the proportion of foreigners to natives in France is, roughly speaking, as 1 to 37. Belgians and Italians are the most numerous, the former amounting to over 432,000, and the latter to nearly 250,000. They, of course, settle in the provinces nearest to their own countries. The list continue inces nesrest to their own countries. The list continues in the order of Germans, Spanish, Swiss, and English, the last amounting to 37,900. During the last five years the most marked increase has taken place in the num

er of Italians, smounting to no less than 75,000.

-While the New World is busy with canal projects, from Chagres to Choptank and Choptank to Cape Cod, no less interest in this sort of engineering enterprise is felt in Europe. Among the lately revived un dertakings is the old one for connecting the North Ses and Danish peninsula were taken just a century ago. The Elder emptica into the North Sea below Tonningen, and the deepening of that stream in 1784 went far toward opening a waterway from Kiel, on the Baltic. During the past fifty years the project of a regular ship canal has from time to time been broached; and now ther many, having possessed herself of Holstein, is in a posi-tion to build it within her own domains. The canal, o course, would have military as well as commercia aims, as it would enable the Baltic and North Sea squad-

rons of Germany to promptly reenforce each other.

There are a number of Chinese women in Deriver. The most of their time is given to the adornment of their persons, which, however, are not rendered particularly charming by the process. Her head is a sight. The barr is waxed until it is stiff and shins Then it is pulled out in waves and puffs over the ears, and caught up in the back with a mass of grandy wax and paper flowers, together with dangling ormaments of colored glass and brass, supposed to be diamonds and solid gold. No covering is worn on the local at any time. The laddes generally carry a parasol, and always appear on the street with an lumeuse red yellow silk bandkerchief in one hand. "Whatever may be said against the Chinese costume," says n white wo-man, "it is certainly a healthy and confortable one. These Chinese ladies must be more comfortable in their wide, loose transers than American ladies are in their trained or chinging skirts."

-Mr. Howard Vincent, the English Director of Criminal Investigation, places the direct cost of crime in England, Wales, and Scotland at thirty mit lion do lars. Over 74.0.30 persons are maintained for the prevention, detection, and punishment of cline and con-trol of criminuls. But he points out that insumely as 825,657 persons (telling nearly 1 in 30 of the population) were either apprehended proceeded against, or cited, neither the criminal staff nor this cost could be desired excessive. Of this enormous humber but \$1,868 were arrested f. r. offences against the person, and 122 701 for those against property. Mr. Vincent is a stanch upholder of capital punishment. He believes that it is day to the certainty of this being inflicted that London had far fewer capital crimes than Paris Ber Io and Visuna. In Great Britain about fifty per cent, of those a atenual to death are executed, in France less than forty six per cent, in Austria about two per cent, and in terminy only one-fifth per cent. He firmly believes flouring to be the best deterrent to crimes of personal viol-

-On the electric railroad lately opened by Lord spencer, with a large number of connect scientists between Portrush and Sysbootie, England, the electrics ity, generated at a waterfall on the river Rush and conveyed to the end of the line by an underground cathe is carried along through a conducting rail, which is supported on insulators at some distance above the ground An arm with a brash or past at the end of it stretches out from the train and keeps contact with this conduc-tor. But on the day when the Lord Lieutenant came to "mangurate" the time it was suddenly found that the re was a serious lately. The engine declined to draw the car. The machinery was in juriect order, the councer tion with the conductor was all right, and yet there was no motion. Horror filed the seas of the public spirited promoters of the first electric line in the United King-dom. It was discovered happily before much those had been lost, that samebady had reintered progress impossible by the simple expedient of driving a piece of man from the electric rad into the bank at the side se that the current was being absorbed into the earth as fast us it was transmitted from the Bush. The fron being removed, the viceregal party made a successful trip.